

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ROSA KWAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

CLEARWIRE CORPORATION, CLEARWIRE
COMMUNICATIONS LLC and CLEARWIRE
US LLC,

Defendants.

Case No.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

(King County Superior Court,
No. 09-2-32221-0)

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, 1446 and 1453, defendants Clearwire Corporation, Clearwire Communications LLC, and Clearwire US LLC (collectively "Clearwire"), hereby remove to the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington the above-captioned lawsuit, originally filed as Case No. 09-2-32221-0 SEA in the Superior Court of Washington for King County.

Removal is proper on the following grounds:

Removal Is Timely

1. Plaintiff filed this action on August 31, 2009.
2. Plaintiff first served Clearwire with a copy of the Complaint on September 1, 2009. This notice of removal is timely pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b) because Clearwire is filing the notice of removal within thirty days after completion of service.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

(No. C09-) — 1

DWT 13406505v1 0065187-000986

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 2200 · 1201 Third Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101-3045
(206) 622-3150 · Fax: (206) 757-7700

This Is a Proposed "Class Action"

3. Plaintiff brings this case as a class action, Compl. ¶¶ 4.1-4.8, and seeks certification of a class under Washington Superior Court Civil Rule 23. *Id.* This action is a proposed "class action" under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B), defined as "any civil action filed under Rule 23 of the federal Rules of Civil Procedure or similar State statute or rule of judicial procedure authorizing an action to be brought by one or more representative persons as a class action."

Plaintiff Proposes a Class of More than 100 Persons

4. In the Complaint, plaintiff asserts against Clearwire claims on behalf of two different classes. Plaintiff first asserts a cause of action under the federal Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") subsection prohibiting "mak[ing] any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using any automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial prerecorded voice . . . to any telephone number assigned to a paging service, cellular telephone service, specialized mobile radio service, or other radio common carrier service, or any service for which the called party is charged for the call." Compl. ¶¶ 3.11-3.12 (citing 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) and 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(1)(iii)). She asserts this cause of action on behalf of herself and the following proposed "National Class":

All persons who received a prerecorded telephone message on their telephone, including their cellular telephone, from Defendants sent by automatic dialing machine ("National Class"), at any time for the period that begins 4 years from the date of this complaint to trial

Compl. ¶ 4.2. Although the Complaint makes only vague allegations regarding the nature or purpose of the call, plaintiff's counsel provided plaintiff's cell phone number that Clearwire allegedly called. Payson Decl. ¶ 2. Clearwire's business records show that one of its customers (not plaintiff) provided Clearwire the same phone number as a contact number seven months before plaintiff claims to have acquired the number. Reyes Decl. ¶ 4; Payson Decl. ¶ 2. Clearwire's business records show that the same customer's account was past due and sent to

collections. Reyes Decl. ¶ 4. Clearwire's business records also show that within the past four years prerecorded telephone messages have been left by automated dialers to more than 100 of Clearwire's customers for collections purposes, Reyes Decl. ¶ 5, as is permitted under the TCPA. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B) (authorizing Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to create exemptions by rule or order from the TCPA's prohibitions regarding telephone calls to residential telephone lines); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(a)(2)(iv) (exempting from the TCPA's prohibitions regarding telephone calls to residential telephone lines calls "made to any person with whom the caller has an established business relationship"); FCC Declaratory Ruling, FCC 07-232, at ¶ 9 (Dec. 28, 2007) (clarifying that "autodialed and prerecorded message calls to wireless numbers provided by the called party in connection with an existing debt" are permissible under the TCPA because they fall under the exception for calls made with the "prior express consent" of the called party). The number of persons in the proposed "national" class therefore exceeds 100. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

5. Plaintiff also asserts claims under Washington's analog to the TCPA, Washington's analog to the federal Fair Debt Collections Practices Act ("FDCPA"), and the Washington Consumer Protection Act ("CPA"), and she asserts claims for declaratory relief, all on behalf of herself and the following Washington "State Class":

All Washington persons who received a prerecorded telephone message on their telephone, including their cellular telephone, from Defendants sent by automatic dialing machine ("State Class"), at any time for the period that begins 4 years from the date of this complaint to trial.

Compl. ¶¶ 3.13-3.18, 4.2. Clearwire's business records also show that within the past four years prerecorded telephone messages have been left by automated dialers to more than 100 of Clearwire's Washington customers for collections purposes, Reyes Decl. ¶ 5, as is permitted under Washington's analogs to the TCPA, FDCPA and under the CPA. *See* RCW 80.36.400 (prohibiting automatic dialing devices used "for purposes of commercial solicitation," defined as "the unsolicited initiation of a telephone conversation for the purposed of encouraging a person to purchase property, goods, or services," i.e., not applying to debt collection efforts, and making

violation of the section a *per se* CPA violation); RCW 19.16.250 (prohibiting certain debt collection activities *by collection agencies*, not other entities collecting their own debts); RCW 19.16.440 (declaring violations of RCW 19.16.250 to be unfair acts or practices under the CPA). The number of persons in the proposed Washington “State Class” therefore exceeds 100. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

The Amount in Controversy Exceeds \$5,000,000

6. “In a class action, the claims of the individual class members shall be aggregated to determine whether the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6). This is an “action in which the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). Where a plaintiff fails to plead a specific amount of damages and the amount in controversy is not “facially apparent” from the complaint, “the court may consider facts in the removal” notice to determine the amount at issue. *Kroske v. U.S. Bank Corp.*, 432 F.3d 976, 980 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 113 F.3d 373, 377 (9th Cir. 1997)).

7. Plaintiff seeks to recover, among other damages, “[j]udgment against Defendants for incidental statutory damages of \$500 per message sent to Plaintiff and each member of the Classes, and other damages.” Compl., Prayer ¶ C. Clearwire’s business records show that within the past four years (the class period asserted by plaintiff in her complaint) more than 5,000 prerecorded telephone messages have been left by automated dialers to Clearwire’s customers for collections purposes—as the law allows. Reyes Decl. ¶ 5. Thus, plaintiff seeks statutory damages on behalf of the proposed classes in excess of \$2,500,000.

8. In addition to the damages described above, plaintiff also seeks treble damages under the CPA and for willful violation of the TCPA, as well as attorneys’ fees and costs. Compl. ¶¶ 3.11, 3.12, 3.16 & Prayer ¶ B. In determining the amount in controversy, the Court should include the amount of treble damages and attorneys’ fees and costs plaintiff claims, aggregated on a class-wide basis. *Chabner v. United of Omaha Life Ins. Co.*, 225 F.3d 1042, 1046 n.3 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *Galt G/S v. JSS Scandinavia*, 142 F.3d 1150, 1156 (9th Cir.

1998); *Davenport v. Mut. Benefit Health & Accident Ass'n*, 325 F.2d 785, 787 (9th Cir. 1963)). Given that: (1) plaintiff is seeking “statutory damages of \$500 per message sent to Plaintiff and each member of the Classes,” Compl., Prayer ¶ C; (2) within the past four years more than 5,000 prerecorded telephone messages have been left by automated dialers to Clearwire’s customers for collections purposes, Reyes Decl. ¶ 5; and (3) plaintiff seeks treble damages, attorneys’ fees, and costs, plaintiff has placed far more than \$5 million in controversy. *See* CR 101(a) (requiring explanation of “good faith belief” as to amount in controversy).

Diversity Exists

9. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), a district court may assert jurisdiction over a class action in which “any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant.” Clearwire Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principal offices in Kirkland, Washington. Reyes Decl. ¶ 7. It is therefore a citizen of both Delaware and Washington. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). The Complaint seeks certification of a “nationwide” class of all persons who received in the past four years a prerecorded telephone message from Clearwire sent by automatic dialing machine. *Id.* ¶ 4.2. Clearwire’s business records show that numerous Clearwire customers who have been left prerecorded telephone messages sent by automated dialers within the past four years have service addresses in states other than Washington or Delaware. Reyes Decl. ¶ 6. Diversity exists between at least one member of the putative class and one defendant, satisfying the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).

The Exceptions to Jurisdiction Do Not Apply

10. The exceptions to jurisdiction set forth in 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(3) and (4) do not apply because fewer than one-third of the members of the proposed classes reside in Washington. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3), (4); Reyes Decl. ¶ 6.

The Remaining Procedural Requirements Are Satisfied

11. The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington is the federal judicial district embracing King County Superior Court, where the suit was originally filed. 28 U.S.C. § 128(b). Seattle is the proper division or location for the matter. CR 5(e)(1).

12. A copy of all process, pleadings, and orders served on Clearwire in this action are attached as Exhibit A, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).

13. Promptly after filing the Notice of Removal, Clearwire will give written notice to plaintiff's counsel, and will file a copy of this Notice with the Clerk of the King County Superior Court, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

Wherefore, Clearwire hereby removes this action from the Superior Court of Washington for King County.

DATED this 1st day of October, 2009.

Davis Wright Tremain LLP
Attorneys for Defendants

By: s/Kenneth E. Payson
Stephen M. Rummage, WSBA #11168
Kenneth E. Payson, WSBA #26369
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 2200
Seattle, WA 98101-3045
Telephone: 206-622-3150
Fax: 206-757-7700
E-mail: steverummage@dwt.com
kenpayson@dwt.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 1, 2009, I caused a copy of the foregoing document to be served on plaintiff's counsel via email per consent of counsel:

Kim Williams
Rob Williamson
Williamson & Williams
187 Parfitt Way SW, Ste. 250
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110
E-mail: kim@williamslaw.com
roblin@williamslaw.com

DATED this 1st day of October, 2009.

s/Kenneth E. Payson
Kenneth E. Payson, WSBA #26369
Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 2200
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Telephone: (206) 622-3150
Fax: (206) 757-7700
E-mail: kenpayson@dwt.com

Exhibit A

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SEP 01 2009

DWTR&J CORP

**SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON
COUNTY OF KING**

Rosa Kwan

NO. 09-2-32221-0 SEA

VS

Clearwire Corporation, Clearwire Comm

**CASE INFORMATION COVER SHEET
AND AREA DESIGNATION**

CAUSE OF ACTION

(TTO) - TORT, NON-MOTOR VEHICLE

AREA DESIGNATION

SEATTLE - Defined as all King County north of Interstate 90 and including all of Interstate 90 right of way, all of the cities of Seattle, Mercer Island, Issaquah, and North Bend, and all of Vashon and Maury Islands.

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DWTR&J CORP

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
FOR KING COUNTY

ROSA KWAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

CLEARWIRE CORPORATION,
CLEARWIRE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
and CLEARWIRE US LLC,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION

No. 09-2-32221-0 SEA

SUMMONS

TO: CLEARWIRE CORPORATION, CLEARWIRE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
and CLEARWIRE US LLC, Defendants,

A lawsuit has been started against you in the above-entitled Court by the
Plaintiff. Plaintiff's claims are stated in the written Complaint, a copy of which is served
upon you with this Summons.

In order to defend against the lawsuit, you must respond to the Complaint by
stating your defense in writing, and serve a copy upon the undersigned attorney for the
Plaintiff within twenty (20) days after the service of this Summons, or within sixty (60)
days if this Summons was served outside the State of Washington, excluding the day of
service, or a default judgment may be entered against you without notice. A default
judgment is one where the Plaintiff is entitled to what has been asked for because you

SUMMONS -1

**WILLIAMSON
& WILLIAMS** 187 PARKWAY SW
SUITE 250
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110
(206) 780-4447
(206) 780-5557 (FAX)
www.williamson.com

0-1532-00

1
2 have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned attorney, you
3 are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be entered.

4 If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so
5 promptly so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

6 THIS SUMMONS is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Superior Court Civil Rules
7 of the State of Washington.
8

9
10 DATED this 31st day of August, 2009.

11 WILLIAMSON & WILLIAMS

12 By: Kim Williams

13 Rob Williamson, WSBA # 11387

14 Kim Williams, WSBA #9077

15 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the*
16 *Proposed Classes*
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SUMMONS -2

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& WILLIAMS**

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DWTR&J CORP

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR KING COUNTY

ROSA KWAN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CLEARWIRE CORPORATION,
CLEARWIRE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
and CLEARWIRE US LLC,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION

Case No. 09-2-32221-0 SEA

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,
INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY
RELIEF

Plaintiff Rosa Kwan, individually and as class representative for a National Class of similarly situated individuals and a Washington State Class of similarly situated individuals, alleges as follows:

I. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, VENUE

1.1. Defendant Clearwire Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principle offices in Milton, Florida.

1.2. Defendant Clearwire Communications LLC is a Delaware Corporation with its principle offices in Milton, Florida.

1.3. Defendant Clearwire US LLC is a Nevada corporation with its principle offices in Milton, Florida.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES, INJUNCTIVE AND
DECLARATORY RELIEF - 1

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& WILLIAMS** 187 PARKETT WAY SW
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BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110
(206) 780-4447
(206) 780-5557 (FAX)
www.williamsllaw.com

1 1.4. Plaintiff Rosa Kwan is a resident of Bellevue, Washington and the owner of the
2 cellular telephone on which she receives calls, including those which are the subject of this
3 complaint.

4 1.5. The calls in question were received on plaintiff Kwan's cellular telephone in
5 King County, Washington.

6 1.6. Venue and Jurisdiction are proper under RCW 4.12.020, RCW 2.08.010, and
7 Washington Constitution Article 4, §6.

8
9 **II. FACTS**

10 2.1 On multiple occasions in 2009, Defendants placed calls to plaintiff Kwan's
11 cellular telephone number.

12 2.2. The calls consisted of a pre-recorded message delivered by an automatic dialing
13 and announcing device ("ADAD"). The pre-recorded message instructed Plaintiff to return the
14 call to receive important information. Defendants are responsible for making these ADAD
15 calls.

16 2.3. Upon information and belief, Defendants placed hundreds or more substantially
17 similar telephone calls to the telephones of persons in Washington State, including persons in
18 King County, and to persons in other states.

19 2.4. Upon information and belief, Defendants intend to continue to send messages to
20 the telephones of persons in Washington State and other states.

21
22 **III. CAUSES OF ACTION**

23 3.1. Plaintiff realleges the foregoing paragraphs as if fully stated herein. The
24 following causes of action are, to the extent necessary, stated in the alternative.
25
26

Count A. Violation 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)(A)(iii)(National Class)

3.11. Defendants have violated 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) and 47 CFR Section 64.1200 (a)(1)(iii).

3.12 As a result of said conduct, Plaintiff and members of the National Class have sustained damages. Plaintiff and all members of said Class are entitled to injunctive relief enjoining Defendants' unlawful conduct, as well as incidental statutory or other damages.

Count B. Violation of RCW 80.36.400 or RCW 19.16.250(12) and (16)
(Washington State Class)

3.13 On information and belief, Defendants have violated RCW 80.36.400, or RCW 19.16.250(12) and (16) and WAC 480-120-253(5)(a).

3.14 As a result of said conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Washington State Class have sustained damages. Plaintiff and all members of said Class are entitled to injunctive relief enjoining Defendants' unlawful conduct, as well as incidental statutory or other damages.

Count C. Violation of RCW 19.86 (Washington State Class)

3.15 Under RCW 80.36.400(3), Defendants' violation of RCW 80.36.400 would constitute violation of RCW 19.86, et seq., the Washington Consumer Protection Act ("CPA"), and, under RCW 19.16.440, Defendants' violation of RCW 19.16.250(12) and (16) likewise would violate the CPA.

3.16 As a result of said conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Washington State Class have sustained damages. Under the CPA, Plaintiff and all members of said Class are entitled to injunctive relief enjoining Defendants' unlawful conduct, as well as incidental and statutory damages and treble that amount as determined by law, and costs of suit and attorney's fees.

**Count D. Declaratory Relief Under The Washington
Declaratory Judgment Act (RCW 7.24.010) (Washington State Class)**

3.17 Defendants used an automated dialing and announcement device to send prerecorded messages to the telephones of persons in Washington.

3.18 Plaintiff and the Washington State Class are entitled to have their rights, status and legal relations relating to Defendants' use of an automatic dialing and announcing device established by this Court.

IV. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

4.1. Plaintiff realleges the foregoing paragraphs as if fully stated herein.

4.2. This class action is brought and may be maintained pursuant to CR 23(b)(2) and (b)(3). Plaintiff seeks to represent two Classes comprised of:

All persons who received a prerecorded telephone message on their telephone, including their cellular telephone, from Defendants sent by automatic dialing machine ("National Class"), at any time for the period that begins 4 years from the date of this complaint to trial; and

All Washington persons who received a prerecorded telephone message on their telephone, including their cellular telephone, from Defendants sent by automatic dialing machine ("State Class"), at any time for the period that begins 4 years from the date of this complaint to trial.

4.3. **Numerosity.** The Classes are each so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

4.4. **Common Questions of Law and Fact.** The questions of law and fact are the same for all class members, including whether the Defendants' conduct violated 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) and RCW 80.36.400 or RCW 19.16.250.

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\\

\\

1 **4.5. The Plaintiff's Claims are Typical of the Class.** Plaintiff's claims are typical
 2 of the Classes in that they arise from Defendants' repeated violation of 47 U.S.C.
 3 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) and RCW 80.36.400 or RCW 19.16.250, and the CPA as to Plaintiff and all
 4 other class members.

5 **4.6. The Plaintiff Will Fairly and Adequately Protect Class.** Plaintiff will
 6 adequately represent and protect the interests of the Classes because she has retained competent
 7 and experienced counsel and her interests in the litigation are not antagonistic to the other
 8 members of the Classes.

9 **4.7. A Class Action is Maintainable Under CR 23(b)(3).** The questions of law and
 10 fact common to all members of the Classes predominate over questions affecting only
 11 individual members of the Classes, because all members of the Classes were subjected to
 12 Defendants' unlawful use of one or more ADADs. The prosecution of separate actions by
 13 individual members of the Classes against Defendants would create the risk of inconsistent or
 14 varying adjudications and incompatible standards of treatment. On information and belief,
 15 there are no other pending class actions concerning these issues. A class action is superior to
 16 any other available means for the adjudication of this controversy. This action will cause an
 17 orderly and expeditious administration of the Class' claims; economies of time, effort and
 18 expense will be fostered; and uniformity of decisions will be ensured at the lowest cost and
 19 with the least expenditure of judicial resources.

20 **4.8. A Class Action is Maintainable Under CR 23(b)(2).** Defendants have acted
 21 on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the Classes as alleged herein, thereby making
 22 appropriate injunctive and declaratory relief, as well as incidental damages, with respect to the
 23 Classes as a whole.

V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Classes of similarly situated individuals, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and in favor of the class for:

- A. Certification of the Classes pursuant to CR 23(b)(2) and CR 23(b)(3);
- B. Granting declaratory, equitable, and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law to ensure that Defendants will not continue to use automatic dialing and announcement devices to send messages to cellular telephone subscribers;
- C. Judgment against Defendants for incidental statutory damages of \$500.00 per message sent to Plaintiff and each member of the Classes, and other damages, including treble damages for willful or knowing statutory violations, are permitted under federal and state law;
- D. Any other or further relief which the Court deems fair and equitable.

DATED this 30th day of August, 2009.

WILLIAMSON & WILLIAMS

By Kim Williams
Kim Williams, WSBA # 9077
Rob Williamson, WSBA #11387
*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed
Classes*

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DWTR&J CORP

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING

Rosa Kwan

Plaintiff(s)

vs

Clearwire Corporation, Clearwire Communications
LLC and Clearwire US LLC

Defendant(s)

NO. 09-2-32221-0 SEA

Order Setting Civil Case Schedule (*ORSCS)

ASSIGNED JUDGE Inveen 48

FILE DATE: 08/31/2009

TRIAL DATE: 02/14/2011

A civil case has been filed in the King County Superior Court and will be managed by the Case Schedule on Page 3 as ordered by the King County Superior Court Presiding Judge.

I. NOTICES

NOTICE TO PLAINTIFF: The Plaintiff may serve a copy of this Order Setting Case Schedule (*Schedule*) on the Defendant(s) along with the *Summons and Complaint/Petition*. Otherwise, the Plaintiff shall serve the *Schedule* on the Defendant(s) within 10 days after the later of: (1) the filing of the *Summons and Complaint/Petition* or (2) service of the Defendant's first response to the *Complaint/Petition*, whether that response is a *Notice of Appearance*, a response, or a Civil Rule 12 (CR 12) motion. The *Schedule* may be served by regular mail, with proof of mailing to be filed promptly in the form required by Civil Rule 5 (CR 5).

"I understand that I am required to give a copy of these documents to all parties in this case."

Print Name

Sign Name

I. NOTICES (continued)

NOTICE TO ALL PARTIES:

All attorneys and parties should make themselves familiar with the King County Local Rules [KCLCR] -- especially those referred to in this *Schedule*. In order to comply with the *Schedule*, it will be necessary for attorneys and parties to pursue their cases vigorously from the day the case is filed. For example, discovery must be undertaken promptly in order to comply with the deadlines for joining additional parties, claims, and defenses, for disclosing possible witnesses [See KCLCR 26], and for meeting the discovery cutoff date [See KCLCR 37(g)].

CROSSCLAIMS, COUNTERCLAIMS AND THIRD PARTY COMPLAINTS:

A filing fee of \$200 must be paid when any answer that includes additional claims is filed in an existing case.

KCLCR 4.2(a)(2)

A Confirmation of Joinder, Claims and Defenses or a Statement of Arbitrability must be filed by the deadline in the schedule. The court will review the confirmation of Joinder document to determine if a hearing is required. If a Show Cause order is issued, all parties cited in the order must appear before their Chief Civil Judge.

PENDING DUE DATES CANCELED BY FILING PAPERS THAT RESOLVE THE CASE:

When a final decree, judgment, or order of dismissal of all parties and claims is filed with the Superior Court Clerk's Office, and a courtesy copy delivered to the assigned judge, all pending due dates in this *Schedule* are automatically canceled, including the scheduled Trial Date. It is the responsibility of the parties to 1) file such dispositive documents within 45 days of the resolution of the case, and 2) strike any pending motions by notifying the bailiff to the assigned judge.

Parties may also authorize the Superior Court to strike all pending due dates and the Trial Date by filing a *Notice of Settlement* pursuant to KCLCR 41, and forwarding a courtesy copy to the assigned judge. If a final decree, judgment or order of dismissal of all parties and claims is not filed by 45 days after a *Notice of Settlement*, the case may be dismissed with notice.

If you miss your scheduled Trial Date, the Superior Court Clerk is authorized by KCLCR 41(b)(2)(A) to present an *Order of Dismissal*, without notice, for failure to appear at the scheduled Trial Date.

NOTICES OF APPEARANCE OR WITHDRAWAL AND ADDRESS CHANGES:

All parties to this action must keep the court informed of their addresses. When a Notice of Appearance/Withdrawal or Notice of Change of Address is filed with the Superior Court Clerk's Office, parties must provide the assigned judge with a courtesy copy.

ARBITRATION FILING AND TRIAL DE NOVO POST ARBITRATION FEE:

A Statement of Arbitrability must be filed by the deadline on the schedule if the case is subject to mandatory arbitration and service of the original complaint and all answers to claims, counterclaims and cross-claims have been filed. If mandatory arbitration is required after the deadline, parties must obtain an order from the assigned judge transferring the case to arbitration. Any party filing a Statement must pay a \$220 arbitration fee. If a party seeks a trial de novo when an arbitration award is appealed, a fee of \$250 and the request for trial de novo must be filed with the Clerk's Office Cashiers.

NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANCE FEES:

All parties will be assessed a fee authorized by King County Code 4.71.050 whenever the Superior Court Clerk must send notice of non-compliance of schedule requirements and/or Local Civil Rule 41.

King County Local Rules are available for viewing at www.kingcounty.gov/courts/clerk.

II. CASE SCHEDULE

CASE EVENT	DEADLINE or EVENT DATE	Filing Needed
Case Filed and Schedule Issued.	Mon 08/31/2009	*
Last Day for Filing Statement of Arbitrability without a Showing of Good Cause for Late Filing [See KCLMAR 2.1(a) and Notices on Page 2]. \$220 arbitration fee must be paid	Mon 02/08/2010	*
DEADLINE to file Confirmation of Joinder if not subject to Arbitration. [See KCLCR 4.2(a) and Notices on Page 2].	Mon 02/08/2010	*
DEADLINE for Hearing Motions to Change Case Assignment Area. [See KCLCR 82(e)]	Mon 02/22/2010	
DEADLINE for Disclosure of Possible Primary Witnesses [See KCLCR 26(b)].	Mon 09/13/2010	
DEADLINE for Disclosure of Possible Additional Witnesses [See KCLCR 26(b)].	Mon 10/25/2010	
DEADLINE for Jury Demand [See KCLCR 38(b)(2)].	Mon 11/08/2010	*
DEADLINE for Setting Motion for a Change in Trial Date [See KCLCR 40(d)(2)].	Mon 11/08/2010	*
DEADLINE for Discovery Cutoff [See KCLCR 37(g)].	Mon 12/27/2010	
DEADLINE for Engaging in Alternative Dispute Resolution [See KCLCR 16(b)].	Tue 01/18/2011	
DEADLINE for Exchange Witness & Exhibit Lists & Documentary Exhibits [See KCLCR 4(j)].	Mon 01/24/2011	
DEADLINE to file Joint Confirmation of Trial Readiness [See KCLCR 16(a)(2)].	Mon 01/24/2011	*
DEADLINE for Hearing Dispositive Pretrial Motions [See KCLCR 56; CR 56].	Mon 01/31/2011	
Joint Statement of Evidence [See KCLCR (4)(k)].	Mon 02/07/2011	*
DEADLINE for filing Trial Briefs, Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Jury Instructions (Do not file Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law with the Clerk)	Mon 02/07/2011	*
Trial Date [See KCLCR 40].	Mon 02/14/2011	

III. ORDER

Pursuant to King County Local Civil Rule 4 [KCLCR 4], IT IS ORDERED that the parties shall comply with the schedule listed above. Penalties, including but not limited to sanctions set forth in Local Civil Rule 4(g) and Rule 37 of the Superior Court Civil Rules, may be imposed for non-compliance. It is FURTHER ORDERED that the party filing this action must serve this Order Setting Civil Case Schedule and attachment on all other parties.

DATED: 08/31/2009


PRESIDING JUDGE

IV. ORDER ON CIVIL PROCEEDINGS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO JUDGE

READ THIS ORDER BEFORE CONTACTING YOUR ASSIGNED JUDGE

This case is assigned to the Superior Court Judge whose name appears in the caption of this case schedule. The assigned Superior Court Judge will preside over and manage this case for all pretrial matters.

COMPLEX LITIGATION: If you anticipate an unusually complex or lengthy trial, please notify the assigned court as soon as possible.

APPLICABLE RULES: Except as specifically modified below, all the provisions of King County Local Civil Rules 4 through 26 shall apply to the processing of civil cases before Superior Court Judges. The local civil rules can be found at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superiorcourt/civil.aspx>.

CASE SCHEDULE AND REQUIREMENTS

Deadlines are set by the case schedule, issued pursuant to Local Civil Rule 4.

THE PARTIES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING AND COMPLYING WITH ALL DEADLINES IMPOSED BY THE COURT'S LOCAL CIVIL RULES.

A. Joint Confirmation regarding Trial Readiness Report:

No later than twenty one (21) days before the trial date, parties shall complete and file (with a copy to the assigned judge) a joint confirmation report setting forth whether a jury demand has been filed, the expected duration of the trial, whether a settlement conference has been held, and special problems and needs (e.g. interpreters, equipment, etc.).

The form is available at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superiorcourt.aspx>. If parties wish to request a CR 16 conference, they must contact the assigned court. Plaintiff's/petitioner's counsel is responsible for contacting the other parties regarding said report.

B. Settlement/Mediation/ADR

a. Forty five (45) days before the trial date, counsel for plaintiff/petitioner shall submit a written settlement demand. Ten (10) days after receiving plaintiff's/petitioner's written demand, counsel for defendant/respondent shall respond (with a counter offer, if appropriate).

b. Twenty eight (28) days before the trial date, a Settlement/Mediation/ADR conference shall have been held. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE REQUIREMENT MAY RESULT IN SANCTIONS.

C. Trial: Trial is scheduled for 9:00 a.m. on the date on the case schedule or as soon thereafter as convened by the court. The Friday before trial, the parties should access the King County Superior Court website <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superiorcourt.aspx> to confirm trial judge assignment. Information can also be obtained by calling (206) 205-5884.

MOTIONS PROCEDURES

A. Noting of Motions

Dispositive Motions: All summary judgment or other dispositive motions will be heard with oral argument before the assigned judge. The moving party must arrange with the hearing judge a date and time for the hearing, consistent with the court rules. Local Civil Rule 7 and Local Civil Rule 56 govern procedures for summary judgment or other motions that dispose of the case in whole or in part. The local civil rules can be found at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superiorcourt/civil.aspx>.

Nondispositive Motions: These motions, which include discovery motions, will be ruled on by the assigned judge without oral argument, unless otherwise ordered. All such motions must be noted for a date by which the ruling is requested; this date must likewise conform to the applicable notice requirements. Rather than noting a time of day, the Note for Motion should state "Without Oral Argument." Local Civil Rule 7 governs these motions, which include discovery motions. The local civil rules can be found at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superiorcourt/civil.aspx>.

Motions In Family Law Cases not involving children: Discovery motions to compel, motions in limine, motions relating to trial dates and motions to vacate judgments/dismissals shall be brought before the assigned judge. All other motions should be noted and heard on the Family Law Motions calendar. Local Civil Rule 7 and King County Family Law Local Rules govern these procedures. The local rules can be found at <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/superiorcourt/civil.aspx>.

Emergency Motions: Under the court's local civil rules, emergency motions will be allowed only upon entry of an Order Shortening Time. However, emergency discovery disputes may be addressed by telephone call and without written motion, if the judge approves.

B. Original Documents/Working Copies/ Filing of Documents

All original documents must be filed with the Clerk's Office. Please see information on the Clerk's Office website at www.kingcounty.gov/courts/clerk regarding the new requirement outlined in LGR 30 that attorneys must e-file documents in King County Superior Court. The exceptions to the e-filing requirement are also available on the Clerk's Office website.

The working copies of all documents in support or opposition must be marked on the upper right corner of the first page with the date of consideration or hearing and the name of the assigned judge. The assigned judge's working copies must be delivered to his/her courtroom or the Judges' mailroom. Working copies of motions to be heard on the Family Law Motions Calendar should be filed with the Family Law Motions Coordinator. On June 1, 2009 you will be able to submit working copies through the Clerk's office E-Filing application at www.kingcounty.gov/courts/clerk.

Service of documents. E-filed documents may be electronically served on parties who opt in to E-Service within the E-Filing application. The filer must still serve any others who are entitled to service but who have not opted in. E-Service generates a record of service document that can be e-filed. Please see information on the Clerk's office website at www.kingcounty.gov/courts/clerk regarding E-Service.

Original Proposed Order: Each of the parties must include an original proposed order granting requested relief with the working copy materials submitted on any motion. Do not file the original of the proposed order with the Clerk of the Court. Should any party desire a copy of the order as signed and filed by the judge, a pre-addressed, stamped envelope shall accompany the proposed order.

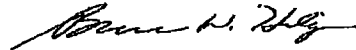
Presentation of Orders: All orders, agreed or otherwise, must be presented to the assigned judge. If that judge is absent, contact the assigned court for further instructions. If another judge enters an order on the case, counsel is responsible for providing the assigned judge with a copy.

Proposed orders finalizing settlement and/or dismissal by agreement of all parties shall be presented to the assigned judge or in the Ex Parte Department. Formal proof in Family Law cases must be scheduled before the assigned judge by contacting the bailiff, or formal proof may be entered in the Ex Parte Department. If final order and/or formal proof are entered in the Ex Parte Department, counsel is responsible for providing the assigned judge with a copy.

C. Form

Memoranda/briefs for matters heard by the assigned judge may not exceed twenty four (24) pages for dispositive motions and twelve (12) pages for nondispositive motions, unless the assigned judge permits over-length memoranda/briefs in advance of filing. Over-length memoranda/briefs and motions supported by such memoranda/briefs may be stricken.

IT IS SO ORDERED. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS ORDER MAY RESULT IN DISMISSAL OR OTHER SANCTIONS. PLAINTIFF/PEITITONER SHALL FORWARD A COPY OF THIS ORDER AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE TO ANY PARTY WHO HAS NOT RECEIVED THIS ORDER.



PRESIDING JUDGE